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i can
united kingdom

International Campaign
to Abolish Nuclear Weapons



NO MORE *hiroshima & nagasaki.*
NO MORE *hibakusha.*
NO MORE **WAR**

The case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention

Why we need
a treaty to ban
nuclear weapons





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International Campaign
to Abolish Nuclear Weapons



About ican

The *International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons* was launched in September 2007 by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) to specifically address the need for a *Nuclear Weapons Convention* (NWC).

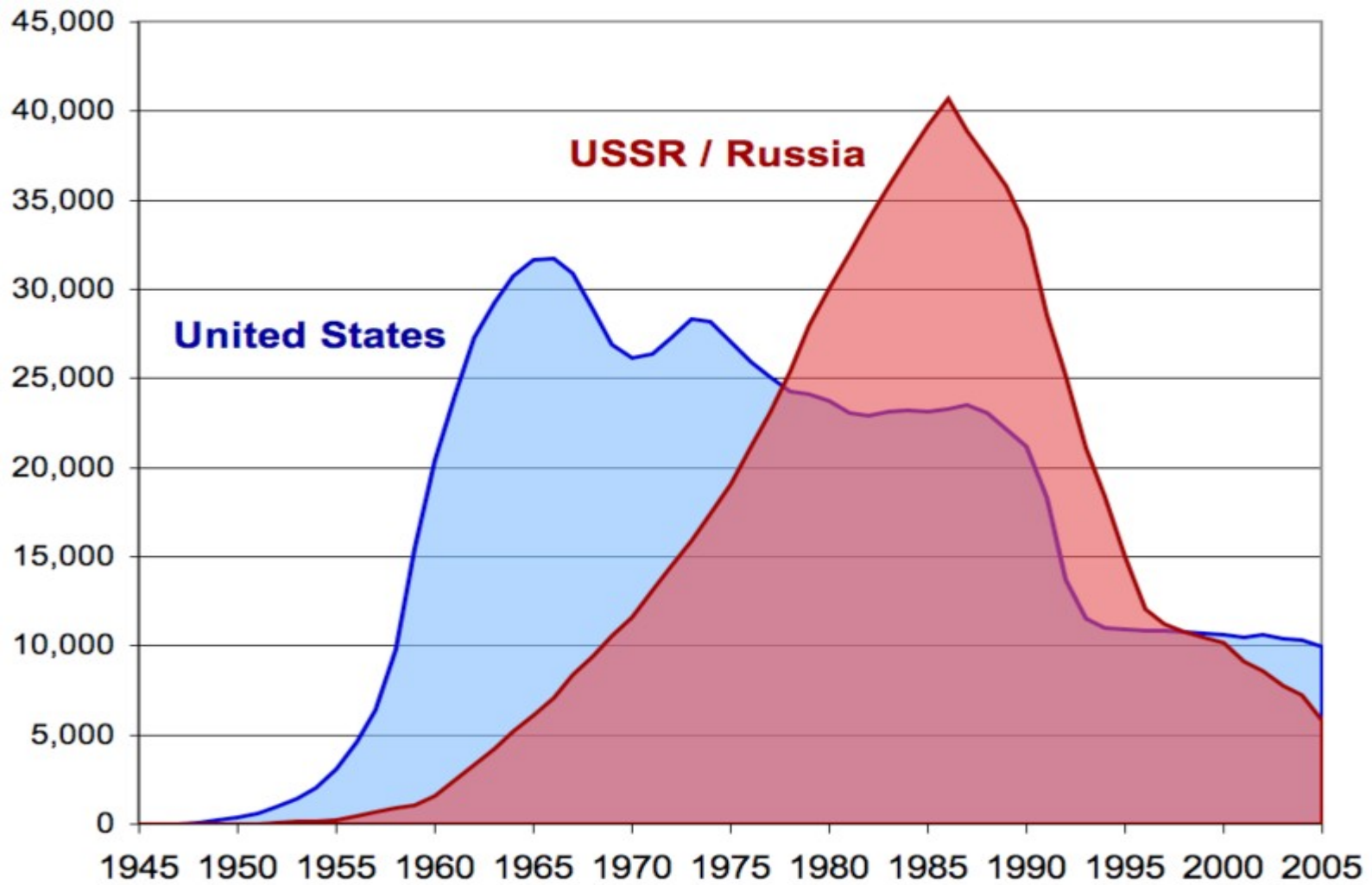
ICAN has joined with mayors, civil society groups, NGOs, churches and citizens to demand an end to nuclear weapons through a ***Nuclear Weapons Convention*** making nuclear weapons illegal, banning their development, possession, use and threat of use.

Physicians first confronted the horrors of nuclear war in 1945 following the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s physicians played a key role in the debate over atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons and the health effects of radioactive fallout.

IPPNW received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985 for uniting doctors across the Cold War divide to raise awareness of the threats posed by nuclear weapons.

Its prescription for survival was, and remains, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.



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The problem is **23,000** nuclear weapons

The solution is a **NWC**

The UK's role – an 'obvious candidate' to lead, but is unwilling to take disarmament steps until the weapons held by the US and Russia are down to hundreds rather than thousands.

The UK Government also plans to renew its Trident nuclear arsenal

A **NWC** would prohibit the

- development
- testing
- production
- stockpiling
- transfer
- use and
- threat of use of nuclear weapons,

as well as the production of fissile material suitable for making them.

It would require all nuclear-armed countries to destroy their nuclear weapons in stages:

- a) Take nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert
- b) Remove nuclear weapons from deployment
- c) Remove the warheads from their delivery vehicles
- d) Disable the warheads by removing the explosive “pits”
- e) Place the fissile material under United Nations control.

ICAN-UK's Aims:

- 1 The negotiation of nuclear weapons abolition through a NWC

- 2 No new nuclear weapons The 5 NWSs made an “unequivocal undertaking” at the NPT Review Conference in 2000 to “ the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament”.

- 3 Reduce the likelihood of nuclear weapons use
 - Nuclear weapons must be taken off high alert.
 - Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones

ICAN-UK members

- Abolition 2000 UK
- CND
- Greenpeace UK
- Medact
- Movement for the Abolition of War
- Pax Christi (British Section)
- Scientists for Global Responsibility
- WILPF UK
- World Court Project UK

ICAN-UK Patrons

Robert Hinde

Susan Miller

Alistair Mackie

Malcolm McMahon

Keith Patrick O'Brien

Stephen Cottrell

Rebecca Johnson

Mairead Maguire

Rodney Bickerstaffe

World Nuclear Forces 2009 (Totals)

Russia – 13,000

USA – 9,400

France – 300

China – 240

UK – 185

Israel – 80

India – 60

Pakistan – 60

North Korea – <10



Why should the UK scrap its nuclear weapons?

fuel proliferation

do not keep the peace

are hugely expensive

undemocratic

acutely dangerous

unusable

indiscriminate

illegal

Are the UK's nuclear weapons illegal?

Yes.

- Obligations under the nuclear NPT) article VI
- The ICJ advisory opinion (1996)
- 2006, Greenpeace's top international lawyer
“replacing or renewing Britain's Trident nuclear weapons system is inconsistent with international law”.

UK Government's position on NWC

“At the moment we believe it would be premature to press for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, which [would] be unlikely to make any headway and would distract attention from efforts to bolster the NPT”

How would a NWC relate to other international agreements?

The Model NWC does not undermine existing disarmament regimes

It would complement, enhance and build on the NPT, IAEA Safeguards, CTBT and START

In some cases an NWC may add to the functions and activities of such arrangements.

In others, the NWC would establish additional complementary arrangements.



February 2009; Clash of the Sub-Titans

- British nuclear submarines *Vanguard* and the French *Triomphant* collide mid-Atlantic
- Each sub was allegedly laden with the equivalent of 1,248 Hiroshima bombs
- The crash happened because “Sophistic-ated anti-sonar equipment made the subs undetectable to each other”
- The estimated cost of repairing the two submarines is £50m

**Actually, France is the reason the
Brits won't disarm**

**And France has a psychological
need to deal with the fact that it
was occupied by Nazi Germany**



Atomic Weapons Establishments

Off-Site Contingency Arrangements

This off site contingency plan is designed to cover radiation emergencies in the event of a major incident at the Aldermaston and/or Burghfield sites.

5.2 SELF DECONTAMINATION

5.2.1 As in Section 8 and Annex 17 (REPPIR Leaflet) in relation to initial countermeasures it is very likely that the initial guidance to the community affected would be:

- a. GO IN- STAY IN – TUNE IN.
- b. Take off clothes and place outside in a bag
- c. Blow your nose
- d. Have a shower.

As a result if there was any contamination then it is anticipated that at least 85% would be removed by the removal of clothing alone.

5.3 DECONTAMINATION PROCESS

5.3.1 This process of people decontamination would be lead by the Healthservices and supported by the Fire & Rescue Service.

5.3.2 There are two types of decontamination systems operated by Health and the Fire & Rescue Service as detailed below:

a. The Fire & Rescue Service undertake the mass Decontamination using a large tent system,

5.4 DECONTAMINATION PROCESS LOCATION

5.4.1 The mass decontamination location(s) would be decided on the day following a multi-agency meeting and would take into consideration the numbers, the weather and the extent of the contamination.

5.4.2 There would normally be one site but it may be that more would be needed.

5.4.3 Regardless, of the location, the actual structures would be upwind of the incident in a controlled location for security and privacy reasons. They would also be on the edge of the warm (likely to be contaminated due to movement etc rather than the incident itself) and cold (non contaminated area) zones.

5.4.4 There may also be the need for decontamination units at hospitals to be activated as well as lock down due to contaminated and worried people attending A&E at any hospital in the UK. This information would be activated via advice from the STAC and via the Health communication routes.